

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Drouth in Many Parts of the Country Has Affected the Growing Grain—The Wheat Estimates—The Peach Crop Said to Be a Commercial Failure.

The report of June 1 of the Agricultural Department makes the acreage of winter wheat, compared with that which was harvested last year, 99 per cent., being a decrease of one point. There is an increase of acreage as compared with 1893 in only ten States, the principal part of which was made in Kansas and Illinois. The percentages of winter wheat acreage of the principal States are: Ohio, 95; Michigan, 85; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 122; Kansas, 126; and California, 103. The percentage of spring wheat area for the whole country is 87.8 per cent., being a reduction from last year's average of 12.2 points. The percentages of spring wheat area of the principal States are: Minnesota 87; Nebraska, 81; South Dakota, 85; North Dakota, 90.

The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 95.8, making a total area in round numbers of 33,000,000 acres. The condition of winter wheat has improved since last report a little less than two points, being 83.3 per cent. against 81.4 per cent. last year. The percentages of the principal States are as follows: Ohio, 96; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 84; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 87; California, 80. The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 83 per cent. and for the principal States as follows: Wisconsin, 95; Minnesota, 97; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 84; South Dakota, 79; North Dakota, 97; Washington, 93.

The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at nearly one point less than last year. The general average for the whole country is 93.1. The returns for the principal States are: Ohio, 92.1 in 1892. The acreage in rice is 95.3 per cent. of that of last year. The average condition, same date last year, was 92.1 in 1892. The acreage in rice is 95.3 per cent. of that of last year. The average condition, same date last year, was 92.1 in 1892. The acreage in rice is 95.3 per cent. of that of last year. The average condition, same date last year, was 92.1 in 1892.

The peach crop, commercially considered, is practically a failure. The condition of apple is rather better than that of the peach. Conditions are high in Northern districts, but relate principally to bloom. No fruit is expected in the Piedmont and Ohio Valley districts, and little in the mountain and Pacific States. The area of clover decreased 3.8 per cent. below that of last year. Condition reported at 87.8. The general average of spring pasture is 92, against 97.7 last month.

BATTLE WITH STRIKERS.

Seven Deputies Replace Three Hundred Slaves.

A battle between seven armed deputies and a mob of 300 strikers occurred at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Lehigh No. 3 works of the McClure Coke Company, Uniontown, Penn. One striker, a Slav, was killed instantly, and two other Slav strikers were fatally wounded. The deputies were surrounded and fired upon by the strikers before they shot.

The incidents leading up to the battle began in the night, when a mob of several hundred strikers, mainly from the Trotter works of the Frick Company, gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Uniontown, and took as prisoners four workmen who were employed at the Valley works of the Frick Company, and were on their way home at that time. The men were taken to the station, where they were surrounded and held. The strikers were then marched through the streets by the company houses. The strikers jeered them and the women spat upon them and hit them with stones and clubs. They were even marched past their own homes, in sight of their wives and children.

Shirley Wilburn dispatched Deputy Sheriff Allen with seven deputies to rescue the workmen. Allen arrived at 6 o'clock, at no time was he able to overtake the mob having the men in charge, and he finally learned that the men were being passed mob to mob. It was found that the four men were taken to the Lehigh No. 3 works, where the battle occurred. Early in the morning, after placing the deputies to prevent the strikers from taking the prisoners, Allen returned to Uniontown, and was directed to rescue the prisoners. Returning to Lehigh, he found two deputies retreating before a howling mob of Slavs. As Allen rode up a Slav revolved his revolver and fired at him. Five of his assailants came up and began to strike him. Shirley Wilburn, who was over his head, several of the mob then began firing at the officers. Allen's revolver was defective and only two shots were fired by him. Five of his assailants came up and began to strike him. Shirley Wilburn, who was over his head, several of the mob then began firing at the officers.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Professor W. D. Whittier died at his home in New Haven, Conn.

The Lancaster ship of war returned to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard, after a three years' cruise.

William McGee and Chester Lead went out to boat with four girls on Tumbling Dam Pond, N. J. One of the girls stood up. This caused the boat to rock, and she fell overboard. The others in trying to rescue her upset the boat. Miss May Hires and Miss Willie Powell were drowned.

SECRETARY LAMONT was entertained by the cadets at West Point, N. Y., by splendid target practice.

At New York City E. B. Bartlett & Co. made an assignment, and the Union Warehouse Company, controlled largely by members of that firm, went into the hands of receivers.

COMMODORE BENEDICT's steam yacht Onondaga, with Mrs. Cleveland, Ruth, Esther, and Mr. and Mrs. Benedict and Miss Benedict aboard, arrived at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. The party went immediately to Gray Gables.

Dr. MEYER, the poisoner, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in New York City and taken to Sing Sing.

THREE strikers are known to have been shot and many workmen were injured in a riot at the Silver Brook (Penn.) colliery.

RICHARD CHOKER, ex-leader of Tammany Hall, sailed from New York City for Europe, where he will stay till after election. His friends say he is in bad health. His enemies say he has fled from the Lexow Committee.

The injury to the cruiser Columbia proved to be slight when examined in the dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

CRUISER W. FIELD, Jr., youngest son of the late Cyrus W. Field, died of quick consumption at New York City. Returning from his consulate at Brunswick, Germany, he contracted the illness in London the night that proved fatal.

The New York Socialist-Labor party State Convention at Syracuse nominated Charles S. Metchett for Governor, and William Steers for Lieutenant-Governor.

The final drill and dress parade of the class of '94 took place at West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy; the graduating hop was given in the evening.

South and West.

The United States revenue cutter Bear went on the rocks at the entrance of Sitka Harbor, Alaska. There was no hope of saving the vessel.

THEODORE P. HATCHER, the aged ex-President of the wrecked Indianapolis (Ind.) National Bank, was given six years in the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty to misappropriating the funds of the bank, and thereby avoided a longer term.

BAKER broke down and cried like a child. He said it was the most painful duty of his life.

LAWRENCE SPILLER, convicted of the murder of Lottie Rowe, was hanged at Staunton, Va., at 10 o'clock.

The strike in Cripple Creek, Colo., is ended and the settlement has been effected without bloodshed.

COAL trains were moved on Ohio railroads under protection of the military.

A TORNADE visited Grant County, Oregon, killing at least three persons and doing great damage to crops and property.

At the Annapolis (Md.) Naval Academy Secretary Herbert delivered the diplomas to the graduating class.

ISAAC KEMER, colored, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Ned Carver, at Westover, Va., was taken from the jail at Cape Charles, Va., by a mob and shot to death.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has declared unconstitutional the eight-hour law on the ground that it denies the right of parties to contract for compensation.

ABOUT \$800,000 was distributed by the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in the shape of a new street car and material worth \$600,000 and \$700,000 will go to individuals and the remainder to the city of Chicago.

The village of Sagola was destroyed and a large amount of timber burned by forest fire in Michigan.

A RELIGIOUS enthusiast named Hoffman was arrested at the White House. He said he wanted to convert the President to ways of righteousness. This was his first visit.

The President signed the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill.

SECRETARY CARLISLE received a denial of the report that the revenue cutter Bear had been wrecked.

E. R. CHAPMAN, of New York, refused to tell the Sugar Investigating Committee the names of speculative Senators.

The President instructed Admiral Walker to take precautions to protect Americans in the Hawaiian Islands.

COXER, Browne and Jones, leaders of the Commonwealth, were released from jail at Washington. No demonstration attended their departure.

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THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM.

Largest Building Devoted Exclusively to Religious Purposes in the United States.

Methodists from all over the land will assemble at Ocean Grove, on the Jersey coast, during the summer. The regular programme of summer services will be inaugurated in the new auditorium on July 1, and the interest in the great religious revival which it is proposed to conduct will not be allowed to flag until August 30, when the summer campaign against the minions of evil will close with a ten-day camp meeting.

The auditorium, which Architect F. T. Camp, of New York, will turn over to the Building Committee, will be the largest edifice exclusively devoted to religious purposes in the country, its seating capacity of 3500 being in excess of that of the great Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

The auditorium is built on the beach with its front facing old ocean, and is 234 feet deep by 161 feet in width, outside measurements. The centre of the roof is eighty-five feet clear from the concrete floor. The height from the ornamental side walls is an even fifty feet, the interior thus making being equally impressive in its effects. Four towers will adorn the roof, the main one



THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM AT OCEAN GROVE.

with its cupola rising to a height of 125 feet, presenting a striking landmark, visible many miles at sea.

In a building of such proportions and designed for its special purposes, the architect must necessarily devote much of his skill to the securing of proper acoustics, at the same time providing for the fullest ventilation. To secure the former the roof has been made a vast sounding board, the lines of the ceiling being parabolic from front to rear and side to side, while the ends are polygonal. At the rear of the speaker's platform a parabolic sounding board is attached to the vertical wall, and a smaller sounding board is placed directly in front of the speaker.

This arrangement is also assisted by a system of exhaust registers placed in the floor toward the rear, by which a gentle current of air is drawn from the direction of the speaker, and by the further use of fans thrown up through the two front towers above the roof.

The rear side walls of the auditorium are constructed in three tiers of portable panels. Those of the lower tier can be removed, so that the breezes of the ocean may blow through the whisks of the elders and vibrate the flowers on the bonnets of the young people. Sections of the two upper tiers may be hoisted to meet the demands of the weather. This interesting piece of architecture will cost \$52,000 when completed, and has been constructed under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, of Ocean Grove, President, General Manager and Superintendent; E. H. De Haven, the well known stock broker; T. J. Preston, of Newark; G. W. Evans, of Ocean Grove; W. H. Skirm, of Trenton, and D. H. Brown, of Brooklyn.

Among the distinguished divines and Christian workers who are to take leading parts in the two months' programme are the Rev. E. H. Stokes, the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Peabody, of Peabody, Mass.; Evangelist Charles H. Yarnall, the Rev. O. H. McAnney, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. Emma Bourne, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. B. L. Loomis, the Right Rev. Bishop Vincent Joseph Cook, the great evangelist, the Rev. J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse

University; Colonel George W. Bain, of Kentucky; J. N. Stearns, of New York, a great temperance worker; Bishops Bowman, Fitzgerald, Foster, Mallie, Walden and Foss, of the M. E. Church; the Rev. Dr. E. B. Mandeville, of Chicago, who will deliver seven lectures on the "Seven Churches of Asia"; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Professor J. R. Sweny, a sweet singer, and Mrs. Dr. Palmer.

Large events are the opening of the season July 1, celebration of July 4, temperance convention of New Jersey July 5 and 6, Ocean Grove Sunday-school Assembly July 6 to 10, Christian Arbitration and Peace Day July 10, Sabbath Observance Day July 22, King's Daughters July 24, Epworth League July 25, African M. E. Church jubilee July 27, twenty-first anniversary of Ocean Grove July 29, annual meeting of National Temperance Publication Society August 1, Ocean Grove Memorial August 9 to 12, Woman's Encouragement meeting August 13 to 15, annual meeting of National Temperance Publication Society August 18 and 19, camp meeting August 20 to 30.

WETMORE FOR SENATOR.

The Rhode Island Legislature Elects Dixon's Successor.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE.

In Grand Committee of the Rhode Island Legislature at Newport George Peabody Wetmore was elected United States Senator to succeed Nathan Dixon. A dinner and a salute of 101 guns followed. In the Senate, thirty-two of the thirty-seven members were present, and the vote was unanimous for Mr. Wetmore.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE is a New Yorker by birth. He is forty-two years old. He is a pleasant, self-contained gentleman, with a round, smooth face. The name of Wetmore is a powerful one in Newport. Senator-elect Wetmore's father lived in Vermont. He was a prominent man in Rhode Island. He was a candidate for the Senate against Senator Dixon, whose successor he will now be. He has sought to defeat the candidacy of Senator Dixon. He is the wife of Mr. Wetmore's daughter is the wife of Barton Willing, of Philadelphia.

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THE MINNEAPOLIS FAST.

THE NEW CRUISER IS A RECORD BREAKER.

On Her Preliminary Trial at Sea in Shallow Water and With Anthracite Coal She Makes the Wonderful Speed of 21.75 Knots—The Contractors' Trial is Satisfactory.

A broom at the foremast and the figures 21.75 painted in big white letters on the funnel of the Minneapolis told every craft in the Delaware River and the crowds on the shore, as the man-of-war steamed back to Philadelphia, the result of the big cruiser's preliminary trial trip off the Delaware Cape and produced the world's fastest ship in the United States Government's another ship superior in speed to any vessel possessed by other nations.

The 21.75 knots were made in an off-shoot run of the Delaware River. The run was made under forced draught, in comparatively shallow water and with anthracite coal burning in the furnaces.

The Minneapolis left Cramp's shipyard, west of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, and a crew of 407 men. Edwin S. Cramp, the engineer of the firm, and Superintendent Lewis Nixon represented the builders of the ship, and had general supervision of the trial. About a dozen friends of Mr. Cramp were aboard as guests.

The Naval Department was officially represented by Naval Constructor John Hanson, Engineer-in-Chief A. B. Williams, and G. W. Dengerfeld, Engineer of Equipment.

The conditions were favorable for the ship, as she passed Five Fathom Bank lightship, for her first run to the Northeast lightship. The Minneapolis passed the Northeast lightship at 11:15, and passed the Northeast lightship at 11:15, and passed the Northeast lightship at 11:15.

On the run back the speed on this run had increased to 19.75 knots. The run out to the Northeast lightship the speed went up to 20.52. The run back to Five Fathom Bank light was made in the same time. The next run showed an increase of speed to 21.75 knots. The return run fell to 21.04. The fourth and last run of the day showed the best speed. It was made under light forced draught, and on the run out to Northeast light 21.26 was logged, and on the run in the cruiser was spurred to 21.70 knots.

Captain Sargent got under way at half-past six o'clock next morning, and passed out to sea at ten minutes after eight for a speed trial.

The cruiser was loaded with water ballast to make up for the weight of her armament and displaced 7000 tons, the bunkers being filled with anthracite. At ten o'clock the ship was turned, and her prow pointed to the shore.

The engines were working perfectly under the tremendous strain to which they were being subjected. The revolutions of the propellers were 100, and the speed of the ship ran up as high as 13, but only for a few minutes. During the hour's run the average revolutions of the three screws were 123 a minute.

One of an hour the forced draught was turned off and the speed of the ship decreased. The Captains were passed at ten minutes to twelve, and so perfectly satisfied was Mr. Cramp with the trial that the ship passed out to sea at 11:15.

As the course was not marked, a perfect dependence cannot be placed upon the exact knowledge of the speed made. The approximate speed at 21.75 knots for the hour's run, but it is more than probable that it was greater than this. The Columbia on her preliminary trial trip made but 20.98 knots.

As a result of the preliminary trial of the new cruiser her builders and the officers on board pronounce her the best of her class and the fastest of her size in the world.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CONGRESSMAN DANIELS, of New York, was a cobbler for ten years.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY is exceedingly partial to horseback riding.

PARSONS AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY's third son, is to become a sailor.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON's cottage at Cape May, N. J., is advertised for sale.

A STATUE of Marshal de MacMahon, thirty feet high, is to be erected at Autun, France.

PATRICK WALSH, the new Senator from Georgia, is the busiest letter writer in his body.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, was in his young days one of the most accomplished tennis players in Europe.

SECRETARY HOKES SMITH delivered the commencement address at the University of North Carolina.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. P. HAINES, of the United States Navy, has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

CAPTAIN NATHAN PETERS, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died a few days ago at Amesbury, Mass., aged eighty-one years.

J. L. MOLLOY, the song writer, is an English barrister, who divides his time between his pen and his music, which he considers a recreation.

R. J. GATLING, of Hartford, (Conn.), the inventor of the gun of that name, is seventy-four years of age, with snow white hair and a clean shaven face.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, now Lord Russell, is to be the next successor of Lord Salisbury, Lord Chief Justice of England. The salary is \$40,000.

BEVLY LOCKWOOD, the woman lawyer of Washington, is sixty-three years old. She began teaching school at the age of fourteen and has since been a successful business woman.

GEORGE PLEASANTON, who many years ago was widely known as "Blue Glass" Pleasanton, has lived very quietly for the last sixteen years at a Washington hotel.

SENATOR JOHN SHEPHERD has scrap books covering the history of the United States for the past thirty-four years. He has been over his scrap books since he was fifteen, and everything of value has been saved.

RODOLPH HEATZOLD, the "A. T. Stewart of Berlin," died in Carlsbad a few days ago, seventy-nine years old. His store was known as the "A. T. Stewart of Berlin," and he was one of the wealthiest men of the capital, although he had begun with almost nothing.

THE SULTAN DEAD.

Muley Hassan, Ruler of Morocco, Passes Away Suddenly.

Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, died a few days ago, while journeying between Marrakech and Rabat. Everything is quiet for the moment, but the latest advices say that an uprising is expected throughout the country as a result of the death of the Sultan. No details as to the cause of death can be procured, but many sensational rumors are in circulation, and it is only hinted that the Sultan was murdered. One report says that the Sultan died suddenly at Tadia, between Morocco and Casa Blanca, and that his son, Abdul Aziz, was shortly afterwards proclaimed Sultan by the army and by the Ministers who accompanied the late Sultan on his journey. The latest dispatches from Morocco say that Muley Hassan died of malignant fever. His successor, Muley Abdul, is sixteen years old. He is the son of the old Sultan's favorite wife, a Circassian woman. The old Sultan's famous one-eyed son, the ruler of the nation, is generally regarded as a weakling, and it is feared that he will take advantage of the first opportunity to incite the people to rise in his behalf.

Muley Hassan, the late Sultan of Morocco, was born in 1831, and succeeded to the throne September 25, 1873. His sudden death is likely to aggravate the friction that has long existed between the Sultan and the Moroccan people. The latest enlargement was that in which Spain became involved with Muley Hassan's subjects, the Rif tribes. This resulted in an expedition and sharp fighting, and the result had been a punishment to the Sultan and pay an indemnity. He had not paid this at the time of his sudden death. The power of the Sultan of Morocco was of an indefinite character among the distant tribes, and the result had been a punishment to the Sultan and pay an indemnity. He had not paid this at the time of his sudden death.

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